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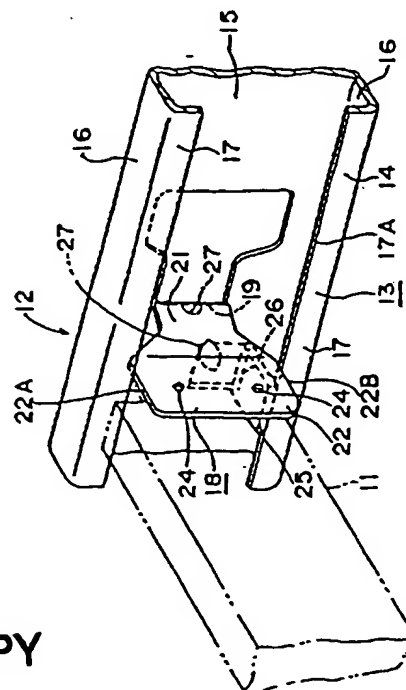
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(54) 【発明の名称】 建築部材の取付け構造

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 建物フレームの作製の効率化に役立つ建築部材の取付け構造を提供する。

【構成】 床フレーム12への根太11の取付け構造の場合、ウェブ15からこのウェブ15の長手方向に沿って切り起こされた接続突起片18を備え、この接続突起片18の根太取付け部22がリップ17と接合されて、この接続突起片18に根太11が取り付けられる。また、この構成に加えて、ウェブ15からこのウェブ15の幅方向に沿って切り起こされた補助突起片25を備え、この補助突起片25がリップ17と接合されて、この補助突起片25上に根太11が載置されるようにしてもよい。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 ウェブと、このウェブの両端から直角方向に形成された一対のフランジと、各フランジの端部から内側へ前記ウェブと平行に形成されたリップとを有する第1の建築部材に、第2の建築部材が取り付けられる建築部材の取付け構造であって、

前記ウェブからこのウェブの長手方向に沿って切り起こされた接続突起片を備え、この接続突起片が前記リップと接合されて、この接続突起片に前記第2の建築部材が取り付けられることを特徴とする建築部材の取付け構造。

【請求項2】 前記ウェブからこのウェブの幅方向に沿って切り起こされた補助突起片を備え、この補助突起片が前記フランジ又はリップと接合されて、この補助突起片上に前記第2の建築部材が載置されることを特徴とする請求項1記載の建築部材の取付け構造。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は、建築部材の取付け構造に関し、例えば床フレームを構成する梁と床面材を受ける根太との取付け構造に利用できる。

【0002】

【背景技術】 近年、工場で住宅を構成する居室等を住宅ユニットとして作製し、これらの住宅ユニットを現場に輸送して建築するようにしたプレハブ式ユニット住宅が施工されるようになってきている。このような住宅ユニットのユニットフレームは、床フレーム上に天井フレームが柱で支持されて構成されている。

【0003】 前記床フレームは、ウェブとフランジを有する溝形鋼より成る梁が四角に組まれたものであり、対向する一対の前記梁間に複数本の根太が所定間隔で架け渡されている。従来の床フレームにおいて、前記根太は、根太受け用ブラケットを介して梁に取り付けられている。このようなブラケットは、梁に所定間隔で溶接されている。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 前記ユニットフレームの床フレームを組み立てる際、所定位置に根太受け用ブラケットがそれぞれ溶接された梁を用意しておかなければならず、根太受け用ブラケットを梁に多数溶接する作業が面倒であった。

【0005】 また、このような根太受け用ブラケットは、床フレームとは別体が必要であったため、部品点数が多くなって、コストがかさむと共に、部品の管理にも手間がかかっていた。そこで、本発明は、建物フレームの作製の効率化に役立つ建築部材の取付け構造を提供することを目的とする。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明は、ウェブと、このウェブの両端から直角方向に形成された一対のフラン

ジと、各フランジの端部から内側へ前記ウェブと平行に形成されたリップとを有する第1の建築部材に、第2の建築部材が取り付けられる建築部材の取付け構造であって、前記ウェブからこのウェブの長手方向に沿って切り起こされた接続突起片を備え、この接続突起片が前記リップと接合されて、この接続突起片に前記第2の建築部材が取り付けられることを特徴とする。

【0007】 また、本発明に係る建築部材の取付け構造においては、上記構成に加えて、前記ウェブからこのウェブの幅方向に沿って切り起こされた補助突起片を備え、この補助突起片が前記フランジ又はリップと接合されて、この補助突起片上に前記第2の建築部材が載置されるようにしてもよい。

【0008】 前記第1の建築部材は、いわゆる溝形鋼と呼ばれる断面コ字形やC字形（リップ付き）の鉄骨材料等であり、例えば床フレームでは梁となる。前記第2の建築部材は、例えば床フレームでは根太となる。

【0009】

【作用】 本発明に係る第1の建築部材の接続突起片は、ウェブからこのウェブの長手方向に沿って切り起こされたものであるため、この接続突起片はウェブと一体のものである。そして、この接続突起片が、第2の建築部材の取付け部分となるため、根太受け用ブラケットのような第2の建築部材の取付け部材が不要になる。従って、このような取付け部材の取付け作業が不要となり、その分、第1と第2の建築部材を備えた建物フレームの作製の効率化に役立つ。

【0010】 また、上記構成に加えて、前記ウェブからこのウェブの幅方向に沿って切り起こされた補助突起片を備え、この補助突起片上に前記第2の建築部材が載置されるようにしたので、第2の建築部材の取付け状態が安定する。

【0011】

【実施例】 図1～3を参照して本発明の一実施例に係る床フレームへの根太の取付け構造を説明する。本実施例において、根太11が取り付けられる床フレーム12は、梁13となる4本の溝形鋼14が四角に組まれて構成されたものである。この床フレーム12は、住宅ユニットのユニットフレームの一部を構成する。この実施例では、梁13が本発明の第1の建築部材となり、根太11が本発明の第2の建築部材となる。

【0012】 前記溝形鋼14は、梁13の垂直方向に基部となって形成されたウェブ15、このウェブ15の両端から水平の同一方向に突設されたフランジ16及び各フランジ16の端部から内側にウェブ15と平行に形成されたリップ17を有して一体形成されたものである。前記ウェブ15の内側には、接続突起片18が所定間隔で複数個形成されている。

【0013】 これらの接続突起片18は、溝形鋼14のウェブ15の一部が、折り曲げ線19に沿ってウェブ15の長手方

向に切り起こされ、このウェブ15と略直交するように形成されたものである。前記折り曲げ線19は、ウェブ15の長手方向に対して垂直に形成されている。各接続突起片18は、ウェブ15と連続して形成された屈曲部21及びこの屈曲部21と連続して形成された根太取付け部22より成る。この根太取付け部22には、上下方向に釘23の挿通用の孔部24が2個形成されている。

【0014】前記屈曲部21は、必ずしもウェブ15と直交する方向になくともよいが、この根太取付け部22は、根太11が梁13に対して直交する方向に取り付けられるように、ウェブ15の長手方向と直交する方向となっている。前記根太取付け部22の上縁22Aと下縁22B間の長さは、前記上下のリップ17間の間隔に略相当するものとされている。そして、この根太取付け部22の上縁22Aと下縁22Bの一部が上下のリップ17にそれぞれ当接し、これらの当接した部分において根太取付け部22がリップ17に溶接されている。

【0015】また、各接続突起片18の近傍の根太11が配置される部分には、補助突起片25が形成されている。これらの補助突起片25は、前記接続突起片18と同様に、ウェブ15の一部が折り曲げ線26に沿ってウェブ15の幅方向に切り起こされ、このウェブ15と直交するように形成されたものである。前記折り曲げ線26は、ウェブ15の長手方向と平行に形成されている。また、この補助突起片25の端部25Aの下面は、前記下側のリップ17の上縁17Aと当接され、この当接部分で補助突起片25とリップ17とが溶接されている。

【0016】そして、本実施例の床フレーム12において、根太11は、前記補助突起片25に載せられると共に、前記接続突起片18の根太取付け部22と当接するようにして梁13に配置され、釘23が前記根太取付け部22の孔部24を通して根太11に打ち付けられている。

【0017】上記実施例に係る床フレームへの根太の取付け構造は、次のようにして設けることができる。先ず、工場における住宅ユニットの製造において、梁13となる溝形鋼14のウェブ15の一部を所定間隔で前記接続突起片18の形状に打ち抜き、この打ち抜かれた部分を折り曲げ線19に沿ってウェブ15の長手方向に切り起こすことにより接続突起片18を形成する。そして、接続突起片18の根太取付け部22と上下のリップ17とが当接した部分を溶接する。

【0018】一方、前記補助突起片25も、接続突起片18と同様にして前記折り曲げ線26に沿ってウェブ15の幅方向に切り起こして、下側のリップ17に溶接する。このような複数の接続突起片18と補助突起片25が形成された溝形鋼14を根太11が掛け渡される一対の梁13として使用し、他の対向する一対の梁と共に四角に組んで床フレーム12を作る。

【0019】次に、根太11を梁13の前記補助突起片25に載せると共に、前記接続突起片18の根太取付け部22と当

接するようにして梁13に配置した後、釘23を前記根太取付け部22の孔部24を通して根太11に打ち付けて根太11を梁13を固定する。この作業を取り付けられるべき複数の各根太11に対してそれぞれ行って住宅ユニットの床フレーム12を作製する。この後、通常通り、この床フレーム12に柱と天井フレームを取り付けて住宅ユニットのユニットフレームを組み立てる。

【0020】上記実施例に係る住宅ユニットの床フレーム12への根太11の取付け構造によれば、梁13の接続突起片18は、梁13のウェブ15の一部がこのウェブ15と略直交する方向に切り起こされたものであるため、梁13と接続突起片18とは一体のものである。従って、この接続突起片18が、根太11の取付け部分となって、根太受け用ブラケットのような根太取付け部材が不要であるため、従来のような根太取付け部材の梁への取付け作業が不要となり、その分、住宅ユニットのユニットフレームの作製の効率化に役立つ。

【0021】上記構成に加えて、補助突起片25も梁13と一体に形成し、この補助突起片25上に根太11を載置するようにしたので、根太11の床フレーム12への取付け状態が安定する。また、接続突起片18の根太取付け部22を上下のリップ17に溶接すると共に、補助突起片25も下側のリップ17に溶接して固定するようにしたので、これらの接続突起片18と補助突起片25によって、梁13に別個の補強部材（スティフナー）を設けなくても十分な補強効果が得られる。

【0022】また、本実施例によれば、従来のような床フレームとは別体であり、かつ多数の根太取付け部材が不要であるため、住宅ユニットのユニットフレームの作製に必要な部品点数の削減が可能となり、しかも部品の管理も容易になる。更に、多数の根太取付け部材を不要としたことにより、住宅ユニットのユニットフレームのコストダウン、延いてはユニット住宅のコストダウンにも貢献できる。

【0023】なお、上記実施例に係る接続突起片18は、屈曲部21及び根太取付け部22で形成したが、屈曲部21を形成しないで、直接ウェブ15から長手方向に切り起こして根太取付け部22を形成するようにしてもよい。また、上記実施例では、根太取付け部22の上縁22Aと下縁22Bをそれぞれリップ17に溶接するようにしたが、いずれか一方でもよく、また溶接しないで単に当接させただけでもよい。

【0024】また、前記補助突起片25は、その端部25Aがリップ17に溶接されて支持されるようにしたが、その端部を下方に折り曲げ、折り曲げられた端部がフランジ16と当接することにより支持されるようにしてもよい。更に、上記実施例に係る接続突起片18において、ウェブ15と屈曲部21間及び屈曲部21と根太取付け部22間に曲部が形成されているが、これら曲部の一部を窪ませて凹部27を形成するようにした、いわゆるビード加工を施して

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接続突起片18に補強効果を持たせるようにしてもよい。

【0025】

【発明の効果】本発明に係る建築部材の取付け構造によれば、建物フレームの作製の効率化に役立つ。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施例に係る床フレームの梁と根太との取付け構造を示す斜視図である。

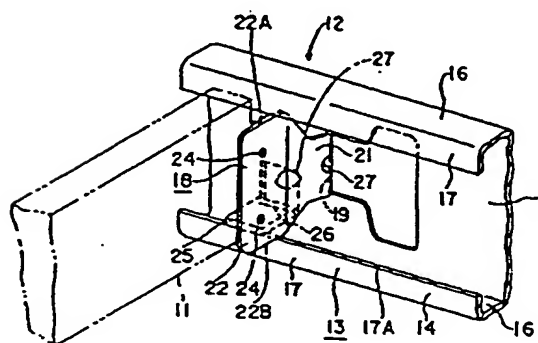
【図2】本実施例に係る床フレームの梁と根太との取付け構造を示す断面図である。

【図3】本実施例に係る床フレームの梁と根太との取付け構造を示す断面図である。

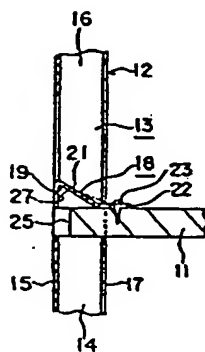
【符号の説明】

- 11 第2の建築部材である根太
- 12 床フレーム
- 13 第1の建築部材である梁
- 14 溝形鋼
- 15 ウェブ
- 16 フランジ
- 17 リップ
- 18 接続突起片
- 25 補助突起片

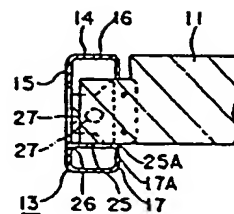
【図1】



【図2】



【図3】





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October 10, 2000

CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

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COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY)

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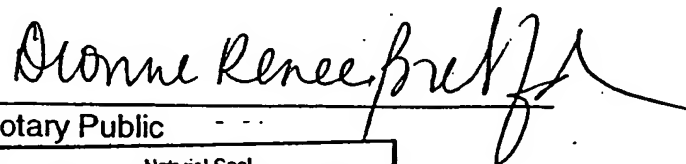
That I have reviewed the attached translation into the English language from the original document in the Japanese language:

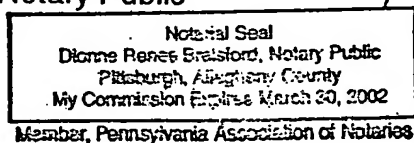
"Laid-Open Patent Application No. 6-49908, publication date: February 22, 1994"

and I hereby certify that the same is a true and complete translation to the best of my knowledge, ability and belief.


Alla Bova

Sworn to before me this
Tenth day of October 2000


Notary Public



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(54) [Title of Invention] Mounting Structure for Building Member

(57) [Summary]

[Purpose] To provide a structure for mounting building members which increases the efficiency of constructing a building frame.

[Constitution] When mounting a floor joist 11 onto floor frame 12, a connecting projected piece 18 which is cut so that it rises from web 15 along the longitudinal direction of web 15 is provided; the floor joist mounting member 22 on this connecting projected piece 18 is joined to a lip 17 and floor joist 11 is mounted on this connecting projected piece 18. In addition to this configuration, it is also provided with an auxiliary projected piece 25 which is cut so that it rises from web 15 in the lateral direction of this web 15; this auxiliary connecting piece 25 is joined to the lip 17 so that the floor joist 11 can be loaded onto this auxiliary projected piece 25.

Caption on title page below diagram: "Under the editorial supervision of the Japan Patent Office"

Specification

[Scope of Patent Claim]

[Claim 1] This is a mounting structure for building members with the following characteristics. A second mounting structure for building member is mounted on a first building member which is provided with (a) a web; (b) a pair of flanges which are formed at a right angle from both ends of this web; and (c) a lip which is formed so that it is parallel to the aforementioned web from each of the aforementioned flange end parts to the interior;

a mounting structure for building member which is characterized as follows. It is provided with a connecting projected piece which is cut so that it rises from the aforementioned web in the longitudinal direction of this web; this connecting projected piece is joined to the aforementioned lip and the aforementioned second building member is mounted onto this connecting projected piece;

[Claim 2] The composition of Claim 1 wherein it is provided with an auxiliary projected piece which is cut so that it rises from the aforementioned web in the lateral direction of this web; the auxiliary projected piece is joined to the aforementioned flanges or to the lip and the aforementioned second building member is loaded onto the top of this auxiliary projected piece.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Field] The present invention relates to a mounting structure for building member which is useful for a structure used for mounting a floor joist which accepts a floor level material onto a beam which makes up a floor frame.

[0002]

[Background of the Invention] In recent years, rooms which make up housing are manufactured as housing units. Prefabricated type housing units are made so that they can be built and sent to the building site. The unit frames of this type of housing unit are configured so that the ceiling frame is supported by a column on the floor frame.

[0003] The aforementioned frame has a beam which is made up of a groove-shaped steel [piece] which is provided with a web and a flange and is built into the four corners [of the frame]. Multiple floor joists are suspended at indicated intervals between the aforementioned pair of beams which face each other. In the prior art frame, the aforementioned floor joist was mounted on beams via a floor joist receiving bracket. This bracket was welded to the beams at indicated intervals.

[0004]

[Problems Which the Present Invention Attempts to Resolve] When the floor frame for the aforementioned unit frame was being assembled, a beam to which a bracket for receiving the floor joist had been welded had to be provided and the operations required to weld the floor joist receiving brackets were cumbersome.

[0005]

This floor joist bracket was required separately from the floor frame so that many parts were required. The costs mounted up and at the same time, time was required to monitor the parts. Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a mounting structure for building member which makes manufacture of building frames more efficient.

[0006]

[Means Used to Resolve These Problems] The present invention has the following characteristics. It is a mounting structure for building member in which a second building member is mounted on a first building member which is provided with (a) a web; (b) a pair of flanges which are formed at a right angle to both ends of this web; and (c) a lip which is formed so that it is parallel to the aforementioned web from the end of each of the flanges. It is provided with a connecting projected piece which is cut so that it rises from the aforementioned web in the longitudinal direction of the web. This connecting projected piece is joined to the aforementioned lip and the aforementioned second building member is mounted on this connecting projected piece.

[0007]

In the mounting structure for building member in the present invention, an auxiliary projected piece which rises from the aforementioned web in the lateral direction of the web is provided. This auxiliary projected piece is joined to the aforementioned flange or lip and the second building member may be loaded onto this auxiliary projected piece.

[0008]

The aforementioned first building member is made of a so-called "groove-shaped steel" steel frame material. It is shaped like a box with the left hand side removed and like a capital letter "C" (with a lip) when viewed in cross-section and it becomes a beam on the floor frame. The aforementioned second building member is a floor joist on the floor frame.

[0009]

[Operations] The connecting projected piece on the first building member in the present invention is cut so that it rises from the web in the longitudinal direction of the web so that this connecting projected piece forms a single piece with the web. Thus, this connecting projected piece becomes a mounting part for the second building member so that a mounting member for the second building member such as a floor joist receiving bracket is not necessary. As a result, this type of mounting operation for the mounting member is no longer necessary thus making manufacture of a building frame with a first and second building member more efficient.

[0010]

In addition to the aforementioned configuration, the present invention is provided with an auxiliary projected piece which is cut so that it rises from the aforementioned web along the lateral direction of this web. The aforementioned second building member is loaded onto this auxiliary projected piece so that the mounting condition of the second building member is stable.

[0011]

[Practical Embodiment of the Invention] Next, we shall describe the mounting structure for mounting the floor joist onto the floor frame in a practical embodiment of the present invention by referring to Figures 1 through 3. In this Practical Embodiment, the floor frame 12 on which floor joist 11 is mounted is configured of four groove-shaped steel [pieces] which are the beams 13 and are built into the four corners. This floor frame 12 makes up part of the unit frame of the housing unit. In this Practical Embodiment, beam 13 is the first building member of the present invention. Floor joist 11 is the second building member in the present invention.

[0012]

The aforementioned groove-shaped steel [pieces] 14 act as the web 15 which is formed as a base which is perpendicular to beam 13. It is formed so that it is a single piece which is provided with a lip 17 which is formed so that it is parallel to web 15 on the inside from (a) the flanges 16 which are placed so that they protrude in the same direction which is horizontal from both ends of this web 15; and (b) the end part of each of the flanges 16. Multiple connecting projected parts 18 are formed at indicated intervals.

[0013]

These connecting projected pieces 18 are cut so that part of the web 15 on the groove-shaped steel [pieces] 14 rises in the longitudinal direction along a drooping line 19 and is formed so that it is schematically orthogonal to this web 15. The aforementioned drooping line 19 is formed so that it is vertical to the longitudinal direction of web 15. Each of the connecting projected pieces 18 is made up of (a) a bent part 21 which is formed so that it is continuous with the web 15 and (b) a floor joist mounting part 22 which is formed so that it is continuous with the bent part 21. Two hole parts 24 which are used for inserting a nail 23 in the upwards and downwards directions are formed in this floor joist mounting part 22.

[0014]

It is by no means necessary that the aforementioned bent part 21 be orthogonal to the web 15. However, this floor joist mounting part 22 is located at a direction which is orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the web 15 so that the floor joist 11 is mounted in a direction which is orthogonal to beam 13. The length between upper edge 22A and lower edge 22B on the aforementioned floor joist mounting part 22 is made so that it corresponds schematically to the space between the aforementioned upper and lower lips 17. Thus, part of the upper edge 22A and the lower edge 22B on this floor joist mounting part 22 corresponds respectively to the upper and lower lips 17 and the floor joist mounting part 22 is welded to the lips 17 on the part which corresponds to these.

[0015]

Auxiliary projected pieces 25 are formed on the part on which the floor joist 11—which is close to each of the connecting projected parts 18—is loaded. These auxiliary projected pieces 25 are formed so that part of the web 15 is cut so that it rises in the lateral direction of the web 15 along the drooping line 26 so that they are orthogonal to this web 15, as was the case with the aforementioned connecting projected pieces 18. The aforementioned drooping line 26 is formed so that it is parallel to the longitudinal direction of the web 15. In addition, the lower surface of

the end part 25A of this auxiliary projected part 25 makes contact with the upper edge 17A of the lip 17 on the aforementioned lower side. The auxiliary projected part 25 and the lip 17 are welded at the part where they make contact with each other.

[0016]

Thus, in the floor frame of this Practical Embodiment of the present invention, the floor joist 11 is [one character illegible, possibly loaded] on the aforementioned auxiliary projected pieces 25. At the same time, it is disposed on beam 13 so that it makes contact with the floor joist mounting part 22 on the aforementioned connecting projected piece 18. Nail 23 is hammered into floor joist 11 through hole part 24 on the aforementioned floor joist mounting part 22.

[0017]

The mounting structure for mounting a floor joist onto a floor frame in the Practical Embodiment of the present invention can be set in place as follows. First of all, when housing units are manufactured at the factory, part of the web 15 on the groove-shaped steel [pieces] 14 which serve as the beams 13 is punched out to form the aforementioned connecting projected part 18 at indicated intervals. This part which has been punched out is cut so that it rises in the longitudinal direction of the web 15 along the drooping line 19 thus forming the connecting projected piece 18. Then, the part where the floor joist mounting part 22 on the connecting projected part 18 makes contact with the upper and lower lips 17 is welded.

[0018]

Meanwhile, the aforementioned auxiliary projected part 25 is cut so that it rises in the lateral direction of web 15 along the aforementioned drooping line 26, in the same way as the connecting projected piece 18, and is welded to the lip 17 on the lower side. These groove shaped steel [pieces] 14 on which (a) the multiple connecting projected pieces 18 and (b) the auxiliary projected pieces 25 are formed are used as one pair of beams 13 on which the floor joist 11 is suspended. A floor frame 12 is made which is built into the four corners along with the other pair of beams which face each other.

[0019]

Next, the floor joist 11 is loaded onto the aforementioned auxiliary projected piece 25. At the same time, it is loaded onto beam 13 so that it makes contact with the floor joist mounting part 22 on the aforementioned connecting projected piece 18. Then, the nail 23 is hammered into floor joist 11 through hole part 24 on the aforementioned floor joist mounting part 22 and floor joist 11 is fixed to the beam 13. These operations are carried out respectively for each of the floor joists 11 which must be mounted so that a floor frame 12 for the housing unit is manufactured. Then, a pillar and a ceiling frame are mounted onto this floor frame as usual thus assembling the unit frame of the housing unit.

[0020]

When the structure for mounting the floor joist 11 onto the floor frame 12 of the housing unit in the Practical Embodiment of the present invention is used, the connecting projected piece 18 of the beam 13 is cut so that part of the web 15 on the beam 13 rises in a direction which is schematically orthogonal to this web 15. Thus, the beam 13 and the connecting projected piece 18 form an integral piece. As a result, this connecting projected piece 18 becomes a part used for

mounting the floor joist 11 thus making a floor joist mounting member such as a floor joist receiving bracket unnecessary. As a result, the operations for mounting the floor joist mounting member onto a beam, which were required in the prior art, are no longer necessary thus making manufacture of unit frames for housing units more efficient.

[0021]

In addition to the aforementioned configuration, auxiliary projected piece 25 forms an integral piece with the beam 13. Floor joist 13 is loaded onto this auxiliary projected piece so that the conditions for mounting the floor joist 11 onto the floor frame 12 are stable. In addition, the floor joist mounting part 22 on connecting projected piece 18 is welded onto the upper and lower lips 17. At the same time, auxiliary projected piece 25 is welded to the lip 17 on the lower side so that it is fixed there. As a result, a sufficient reinforcing effect may be obtained without setting in place a separate reinforcing member (a "stiffener") on the beam 13 by using the connecting projected piece 18 and the auxiliary projected piece 25.

[0022]

The Practical Embodiment of the present invention is also distinctive as compared to the prior art floor frame in that a large number of floor joist mounting members are no longer required. As a result, the number of parts required for manufacturing the unit frames for housing units can be reduced and the parts can be easily monitored. In addition, many floor joist mounting members are no longer required so that the cost of unit frames for housing units can be reduced and consequently the cost of unit housing can be reduced.

[0023]

Further, the connecting projected piece 18 in the aforementioned Practical Embodiment of the present invention was formed using a bent part 21 and a floor joist mounting part 22. However, the floor joist mounting part 22 may be formed so that it is cut directly from the web 15 so that it rises along the longitudinal direction without forming a bent part 21. In addition, in the aforementioned Practical Embodiment of the present invention, the upper edge 22A and the lower edge 22B of the floor joist mounting part 22 were welded respectively to the lips. However, either one of these may be welded or one may simply be brought into contact with one another without welding.

[0024]

In addition, although the end part 25a of the aforementioned auxiliary projected piece 25 was welded to the lip 17 and supported, the end part of this may be bent downwards and the end part which has been bent downwards in this way may be supported by bringing it into contact with flange 16. In addition, in the connecting projected piece 18 in the Practical Embodiment of the present invention, a curved part was formed between (a) the web 15 and the bent part 21; and between (b) the bent part 21 and the floor joist mounting part 22. However, a reinforcing effect may be imparted to the connecting projected part 18 by carrying out so-called "bead processing" in which part of these curved parts is [two characters illegible] and a recessed part 37 [sic] is formed.

[0025]

[Effectiveness of the Invention] If the mounting structure for building member in the present invention is used, manufacture of building frames can be carried out more efficiently.

[Brief Explanation of Figures]

[Figure 1] This is an inclined view indicating the structure used for mounting the floor frame onto the beam and the floor joist in the Practical Embodiment of the present invention.

[Figure 2] This is a sectional view indicating the structure used for mounting the floor frame onto the beam and the floor joist in the Practical Embodiment of the present invention

[Figure 3] This is a sectional view indicating the structure used for mounting the floor frame onto the beam and the floor joist.

[Explanation of Numerals]

11.....floor joist which is the second building member

12.... floor frame

13.....beam which is the first building member

14.....grooved shaped metal [piece]

15.....web

16.....flange

17.....lip

18.....connecting projected piece

25.....auxiliary projected piece

Captions

[Figure 1]

[Figure 2]

[Figure 3]

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